

PEACE PROSPECTS

Advanced a Long Step by an Agreement to the Terms

UPON WHICH FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS

For a Treaty are to be Conducted—It is Expected that the Protocol will be Executed, Which Means the Cessation of Hostilities. Will be Some Necessary Delay Before the Protocol can be Made Binding—All the Conditions Named by President McKinley Have Been Accepted—Situation in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The preliminary negotiations looking toward the confirmation of peace advanced a long step to-day when the secretary of state and the French ambassador agreed upon the terms upon which future negotiations for a treaty are to be conducted and reduced these to the form of a protocol. This protocol, it is true, is yet to be signed and is to be submitted to the Spanish government before the formal signatures are affixed, but the administration's view as to the progress made to-day was set out in Secretary Day's sentence: "It is expected that this protocol will be executed."

There is always the possibility in dealing with the Spanish government that it may recede at the last moment from an implied agreement, but it is scarcely probable that it would be willing to involve the French ambassador in the difficulties that would follow, what to the world would seem to be a repudiation of his benevolent efforts in behalf of Spain.

Necessary Delay.

There must be a delay—possibly from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—before the next step can be taken and the protocol made binding upon both the United States and Spain by the attachment of the signatures of the plenipotentiaries. Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain. The delay will be largely attributable to physical causes. The protocol is long; it must be translated and turned back and forth into code and simple language no less than five times before it reaches Madrid through the French foreign office. This work was not begun until late this afternoon after it had consumed the best energies of Assistant Secretary Ade, of the state department, and M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy, in the preparation in formal shape of two copies of the protocol, one in English and one in French. These were prepared with the utmost care and the variance in the two languages necessitating the greatest caution in order that the identical character of the two copies should be preserved. The length of the protocol imposed a great amount of labor upon the cipher clerks, or whoever is charged with the work of rendering the original into cipher, so that altogether it is apparent the consummation of time involved is purely mechanical functions will be no considerable as to make the rendition of a very early answer improbable.

Character of Protocol.

As to the character of the protocol, it can be stated on authority that the terms are in all practical points those set out in the abstract of the President's conditions published from the white house a week ago. From this fact it is deduced that the extra conditions or qualifications sought to be imposed by the Spanish government were abandoned, at least in large part, by the French ambassador. This deduction is supported by the circumstances that in the early morning and before the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon which resulted in the agreement, there was a prevalent impression, based upon the utterances of public men who have talked with the President, that the Spanish answer was unsatisfactory and that the negotiations looked as if they might terminate suddenly. As this question changed so suddenly after the conference, it may be fairly assumed that the ambassador abandoned the conditions which the President was reputed to have regarded as unsatisfactory.

It is believed that the protocol carries within itself provision for the cessation of hostilities. On this point the naval contingent is urgent that the government adopt the Napoleonic policy of refusing to enter into an armistice without acquiring some substantial pledge to secure the consummation of peace. What they particularly desire is that our government shall declare as a condition of the cessation of hostilities, the surrender to the United States military forces of Morro Castle at the entrance of Havana harbor and some such points of vantage at the other important ports in the territory soon to fall under our control.

The Peace Commissioners.

The peace negotiations have now been advanced to a point where the President has felt warranted in turning his attention to the selection of the commissioners to be charged by the United States with the drafting of a treaty of peace.

So far as can be gathered, but one name has been positively determined upon, namely, that of Secretary Day, who will head the commission. Beyond that point there is no certainty, although some prominent names have been brought forward. Mr. Woodford, our late minister to Spain, has been mentioned, though as he is credited with entertaining a desire to return to Madrid in the capacity of United States minister, after the war, the two ambitions might conflict, a peace commissioner not always being welcome as a minister resident, particularly where he is to be accredited. One of the names that finds universal approval among persons versed in diplomacy is that of Minister Eustis, ex-ambassador to France, whose staunch Americanism, combined with diplomatic knowledge and legal ability, are urged as fitting him especially for appointment as peace commissioner. The fact that Mr. Eustis is a Democrat would not militate against his chances, as it is presumed the President would rather prefer to make the commission non-partisan.

A Sign of Peace.

The naval officers have made up their minds that peace is at hand and are planning for a reduction of the naval establishment to a peace basis. The first step to be taken will be the retire-

ment of the monitors from active service. They are uncomfortable craft to live in and afford the men little opportunity for general training. Another matter which has received attention is the promotions to be accorded to officers who have distinguished themselves during the hostilities. A step was made in this direction to-day by the submission to the President of recommendations by the secretary of the navy for the advancement of all of the officers of Sampson's fleet who distinguished themselves. It was announced some time ago that a board would be appointed to decide on all promotions to be recommended, but for some reason this plan seems to have been abandoned so far as some of the chief officers were concerned.

Situation in Philippines.

General Merritt's force in the Philippines is to be increased by the 7,000 troops now at San Francisco, which will be sent as soon as transports can be obtained. Secretary Alger said to-day that 2,000 troops would sail at once. The department has not sufficient transports at hand to convey the remaining 5,000 at present, but the secretary says with those already arrived and with the 2,000 which are to leave San Francisco at once, General Merritt will have a force of 18,000, and there will be no hurry for the embarkation of the remaining troops. The department has had an offer of two ships to transport the troops, but considered the price asked excessive, and it is probable the return of the transports that first went to Manila will be awaited. The secretary to-day cabled General Merritt asking him when it was expected the transports would return to San Francisco, and if they are likely to reach that point within three weeks, their return will be awaited, as it will take at least that length of time to get new transports in readiness to carry troops.

THE MARINE GUARD

Of the Brooklyn and their Heroic Conduct in the Fight with Curviera's Fleet—Many Deeds of Valor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following report has been made public by the navy department:

FLAGSHIP N. A. STATION, July 16, 1898.

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 16.

SIR.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the marine guard of this vessel on the 2d inst., in the action which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron. At the moment the alarm was given that the enemy's ships were coming out of the harbor, the guard was at quarters ready for inspection. It was immediately dismissed and the men sent to their stations for battle.

The men were full of enthusiasm, but there was no excitement or disorder, and apparently no concern for personal safety.

The battery was handled with admirable coolness and deliberation. Greater care could not be taken in setting sights and aiming if the men had been at target practice and each striving to make a record score.

Considering the fact that the enemy was within effective range during the greater part of the action, the fire of the secondary battery must have been most destructive to his men and material, and contributed its full share to bringing the battle to an end so speedily and with so little loss to ourselves. It is reported that the Spanish officers have stated that so deadly was the effect of our secondary battery fire, it was impossible to keep their men at the guns.

Where all did their duty manfully, it is a difficult matter to select individuals for special mention. There are some, however, who deserve to be brought to your notice by name for conduct that displayed in a conspicuous manner courage, intelligence and devotion to duty.

During the early part of the action a cartridge jammed in the bore of the 6-pounder and in the effort to withdraw it, the case became detached from the projectile, leaving the latter fast in the bore and impossible to extract from the rear. Corporal Robert Gray, of the port gun, asked and received permission to attempt to drive the shell out by means of a rammer. To do this, it was necessary to go out on the gun and the undertaking was full of difficulties and dangers, the latter due in a great measure to the blast of the turret guns firing overhead. The gun was hot and it was necessary to cling to the Jacob ladder with one hand while endeavoring with the other to manipulate the long rammer. After a brave effort, he was forced to give up and was ordered in. Quartermaster W. Smith then came, sent by the executive officer, and promptly placed himself in the dangerous position outside the gun port, where he worked and failed as the corporal had done. Neither had been able to get the rammer into the bore, and there seemed nothing left to do but to demount the gun. At this juncture Private MacNeal, one of the crew, volunteered to go out and make a final effort. The gun was so important, the starboard battery being engaged, that as a forlorn hope, he was permitted to make the attempt. He pushed out boldly and set to work. The guns of the forward turret were firing, the blast nearly knocking him overboard and the enemy's shots were coming with frequency into his immediate neighborhood. It was at this time that Chief Yeoman Ellis was killed on the other side of the deck. MacNeal never paused in his work. The rammer was finally placed in the bore and the shell ejected. The gun was immediately put in action, and MacNeal resumed his duty as coolly as if what he had done were a matter of every day routine.

The battle orderlies well merit a place among those whose conduct is worthy of special mention. They were on the move constantly, bearing battle orders to all parts of the ship, and in no instance did they fail in the prompt and

intelligent performance of their responsible duty. The signal men occupied very exposed positions during the action, and rendered excellent service. Signal halyards and numbers, battle flags and speed cones, were riddled by small projectiles and fragments of bursting shell, casualties that show in what a zone of danger the signal men performed their duties. Signal men Combs and McIntire and battle orderlies Hall and Davis were so near Yeoman Ellis when he was killed, that they were despatched with blood.

A report nearly identical with this has been made to the commanding officer. Very respectfully,

(Signed) PAUL ST. C. MURPHY, Capt. U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding Guard.

GIBARA EVACUATED

And Occupied by Garcia, who is Now Besieging Holguin with a Force of 8,000 Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10, 10 p. m.—Lieutenant Colonel Jane, of General Calixto Garcia's staff, has just arrived from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba by General Garcia's troops.

Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded, who are being cared for by the Cuban commander.

General Garcia with 8,000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish General Lague, whose surrender has been demanded.

TROOPS TO BE MOVED

From Camp Thomas—First West Virginia Goes to Knoxville.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued the following statement:

The secretary of war has ordered one division of the first army corps of Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., and another to division of the same corps from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky. A division of the fourth corps now at Tampa, has been ordered to Huntsville, Ala. The second division (Gen. Davis's) of the second army corps now at Manassas, Va., has been ordered to Middletown, Pa. The advisability of marching the troops from Chickamauga to Knoxville and Lexington, is under consideration.

The division ordered to Knoxville is the second, and consists of the following regiments:

Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana, First West Virginia, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourteenth Minnesota.

The third division ordered to Lexington and consists of the Twelfth Minnesota, Fifth Pennsylvania, Eighth Mississippi, Twenty-first Kansas, Twelfth New York, Ninth Pennsylvania, Second Missouri, First New Hampshire.

The troops of the fourth corps ordered from Tampa to Huntsville, Ala., are the Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, Fifth Ohio, Second New York, Thirty-second Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio.

The troops of the second corps ordered from Manassas to Middletown, Pa., are the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, Thirty-second Kansas, Third New York, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fourth Missouri, Seventh Illinois, First Rhode Island, Third Missouri, Second Tennessee.

The First Ohio and the Fifth U. S. cavalry are ordered from Tampa to Montauk Point.

The Fourth Kentucky, Col. Colson commanding, has been ordered from Lexington to Jacksonville and attached to the Seventh corps.

The movement of these troops is in accordance with the plans of the war department to break up the large camps and spread the troops about the country.

ALL WAS HARMONY

And Enthusiasm in the Nebraska Republican Convention—Strong Resolutions.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10.—Nebraska Republicans made a record for industry to-day in their state convention, concluding with a degree of harmony perhaps unequalled in the history of the party in the last ten years. The selection of Judge M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City as the head of the ticket was made certain when positive assurances came this morning from Washington that Assistant Secretary of War McKelvey, whom many delegates desired to honor, would under no circumstances permit the use of his name.

The contest for the remaining places on the ticket was at no time bitter—many of the seats being made by acclamation. The complete ticket follows:

For governor—M. L. Hayward, Otoe county.

Lieutenant-governor—George A. Murphy, Gage county.

Secretary of state—C. Enek Dunn, Saline county.

Auditor—T. L. Matthews, Dodge county.

Superintendent of public instruction—J. F. Saylor, Lancaster county.

Attorney general—N. D. Jackson, Antelope county.

Commissioner of public lands and buildings—A. R. Williams, Douglas county.

The platform is brief and goes to extremes in conservatism, dismissing the subject of territorial expansion with an endorsement of President McKinley's proposed terms of peace. A sentiment favorable to imperialism was apparent, but was said to be antagonized in the committee on resolutions and did not come before the convention.

The platform reiterates the declarations at St. Louis and continues: "We reaffirm unswerving allegiance to the principles enunciated in the Republican national platform of 1896. We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"We favor the payment of our soldiers and sailors in the same money as is paid the bondholders."

"We congratulate the nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, with the loyal support of brave volunteers on both land and sea."

"We emphasize our hearty approval of the wise foreign policy of President McKinley and also of the terms demanded of Spain as the conditions of restored peace."

The remaining planks are devoted to state issues. The convention adjourned nine o'clock at 5:40 p. m.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Sensational Morgan and Culom and Representative Hill, of the Hawaiian commission, will sail on the steamer Mariposa for Honolulu to-night if the eastern mails arrive in time; otherwise her departure will be delayed until to-morrow.

JUDGE FREER NOMINATED

For Congress by the Fourth District Republicans—Every County Represented. An Enthusiastic Convention.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., Aug. 10.—The Republican congressional convention for the Fourth district convention in Hoofs' opera house in this city to-day, was largely attended, all the counties in the district being represented.

The convention was a very enthusiastic one, and Republicanism was at a high ebb. Hon. Elliott Northcott called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, and Hon. E. H. Flynn, of Roane county, was unanimously elected secretary. The resolutions declare that we unreservedly endorse the wise, patriotic and humane policy of President McKinley and the Republican administration in the conduct of affairs at home and abroad. We are unreservedly for sound money, and recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation, and we believe that the degradation in the St. Louis national Republican platform for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all forms of money should be given the vitality of public law, and the money of the American people should be made the best in the world, and we further re-affirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries.

Hon. Charles T. Caldwell, of Parkersburg, was introduced as permanent chairman, and made one of his characteristic speeches in which he reviewed in grand style the great work accomplished by the present administration. It was a fine speech and brought forth great applause and cheers.

The roll by counties was called and the following were named as candidates for the nomination: Romeo H. Freer, of Ritchie county; James M. Henaly, of Mason county; L. T. Peck, of Wayne county, and G. B. Gibbons, of Wood county.

The first ballot resulted: Freer, 1104; Henaly, 34; Gibbons, 47; Peck, 22; Warren Miller, of Jackson, 304, and Rathbone, of Wood county, 5. The two last named were not presented to the convention.

Before the vote was declared by the chair Roane county asked permission to change his 13 votes, and they were thrown to Freer. Mason followed with 21 votes for Freer, giving Freer 1504 votes, and upon motion of Hon. G. B. Gibbons, of Wood county, Freer's nomination was made unanimous by a vote of the convention.

M'GRAW GETS IT.

Nominated for Congress by Acclamation by the Second District Democrats—Convention Out and Dried A Fair and Stimulating.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

ELKINS, W. Va., Aug. 10.—The Second district Democratic congressional convention held here to-day was a very tame affair. The McGraw men had so planned matters that there was no friction at all except before the committee on resolutions, when a vigorous fight was made on the question pertaining to the disposition of the territory we are acquiring by the war. The convention was called to order by W. B. Cornwall, chairman of the congressional committee, who introduced ex-Senator H. G. Davis as temporary chairman and C. W. Boyer, of the Martinsburg Statesman, as temporary secretary.

Senator Davis made a speech in which he criticized the national administration for its attitude in regard to the acquisition of more territory, and the Republican party for being under the control of the banking institutions of the country and other corporations. He also proceeded to outline the policy the party ought to pursue in the coming election, which policy the committee on resolutions reported to the convention.

The usual committees were appointed and a recess taken until after dinner.

Upon the reassembling of the convention the committee on permanent organization named Safart W. Walker for permanent chairman and C. W. Boyer for permanent secretary. The committee on resolutions adopted the Chicago platform, made an assault upon Governor Atkinson for his use of the pardoning power, endorsed the war, and claimed credit for it. On the question of territory captured the resolution was in the nature of a compromise.

After the transaction of the other business nominations were called for and W. B. Cornwall, who led the forlorn hope for Junior Brown two years ago, nominated Col. John T. McGraw. Delegates from other counties seconded the nomination and every one else having received a nomination, Mr. McGraw was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. McGraw, in his speech accepting the nomination, said that a seat in Congress has been the ambition of his life, and he would now make the fight of his life to secure his election. He was in favor of the platform adopted by the convention, which was as above noted. The convention as a whole was not largely attended and there was a notable lack of enthusiasm.

AN OMEN OF PEACE.

Gaudy Butterfly Settles on a Smoking Gun of the Uncas.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 10, 12:40 p. m.—The tug Uncas, commander Lieutenant R. Brainerd, reached here to-day, after an exciting fortnight of blockade duty on the north Cuban coast. The Uncas holds the record of the three smaller boats for continuous blockade service and interesting experiences. She carries Cuban expeditions and lands them almost under the enemy's guns; she chases almost anything from a raft to a battleship and occupies spare moments by knocking over Spanish blockhouses and capturing prizes.

It was while off Matanzas a day or two ago the Uncas was fired upon. She was within two miles of the shore when without any warning the sand battery of six inch guns began to throw shells at her. Fully twenty of the missiles fell around the tug within a radius of a hundred yards before she could get out of range. As she steamed away the Uncas returned the fire with her three forward and after six pounders.

Then occurred a little incident illustrating the superstition of seamen. The last shell from the Uncas' stern gun had just screamed its way across the waters when a gaudy winged butterfly which had blown off the shore hovered over the still smoking gun and settled down on its grim muzzle.

A horny fisted Irishman who manned the gun saw it, threw up his hands and shouted to Lieutenant Brainerd: "Easy, captain, that settles it! That's the last shot we'll fire in this war."

And there is not a man on the tug who is not thoroughly convinced that the butterfly's visit was a sure forerunner of peace.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY TO BE ADMIRALS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The President has determined to recommend to congress that acting Rear Ad-

NO MORE BOUQUETS

American Army in Porto Rico Getting a Taste of Mauser Bullets.

GENERAL WILSON'S FORCES ARE RESTING

At Cayon River After Chasing the Spanish that far—The Enemy Occupy a Formidable Position Which will be Difficult to Flank—The Taking of the Town of Coamo—Seven Americans Wounded—Spanish Casualties 12 Killed, 35 Wounded and 180 Prisoners—Capture of Garrison Neatly Executed.

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COAMO, Porto Rico, August 10, 12 m., via Ponce.—Troop C, of New York, pursued the party of fleeing Spanish engineers after the capture of Coamo yesterday a distance of four miles along the road to Alibonito. The Americans were checked at the Cayon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge, and were shelled from a Spanish battery on the crest of Asolito mountain. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the position. A battalion of the Third Wisconsin volunteers came to their support.

To-day General Wilson's column is resting, repairing the bridge and reconnoitering the enemy's position. There are formidable gorges on either side, and the Spanish works are on the crests of mountains commanding the roads. The Spaniards have several guns mounted, among them two machine guns sent back into the country from the torpedo boat destroyer Terror at San Juan. These positions it will be difficult to flank.

All the men wounded in yesterday's fighting will recover.

THE TAKING OF COAMO.

COAMO, Porto Rico, August 9, via St. Thomas, D. W. L.—General Wilson took the town of Coamo this morning with a loss of only seven men wounded, all members of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment.

Corporal Barnes, of Company B, was mortally wounded. Sergeant Whart was slightly wounded. Private Whitlock was struck in the groin, and Private Clyde Frank was struck in the leg. Jolly and Herbert Lubold, both of whom were shot in the arm, were the other injured.

The Spaniards are known to have lost their commander, Major Yellessca, Captain Escante, Captain Lopes and nine privates, all killed, and so have and thirty-five wounded.

The Americans captured 180 prisoners, practically the whole force of Spaniards, except the cavalry. The capture of the town andarrison was neatly planned and splendidly executed. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers moved to a point off the north of the town last night and by forced marches of eight miles across the mountains arrived at the rear of the town about 7 o'clock this morning, just in time to cut off the enemy's retreat.

At daylight the Third Wisconsin and troop C, New York, moved by the right flank, and the artillery, supported by the Second Wisconsin, advanced to the center. The Fourth cavalry took up a position from which it could gallop to the field and sweep the valley into the town.

SPANIARDS TRAPPED.

At 7 o'clock fire was opened upon the blockhouse, which was hammered with shell and shrapnel. The Spaniards replied with a few shots from their Mausers and then fled. The blockhouse was soon ablaze and the artillery fire in front ceased at 7:45 a. m.

Almost immediately volley firing was heard in the rear of the town. The Spaniards in seeking to escape ran straight into the arms of Colonel Hulings' regiment, posted on the hills commanding the road. The enemy sought protection in trenches, but they could not withstand the deadly fire. With their commander and two captains killed, they were compelled to surrender. A troop of fifty Spanish cavalry escaped through the mountains, our cavalry being unable to pursue them.

The Spaniards had destroyed the stone bridge across the river Coamo, leading into the town, but it was evident that they were not prepared to make a strong resistance as no artillery was posted there. The natives received the Americans with delight. General Wilson, immediately after taking the town, pushed the Wisconsin troops a mile out beyond, where they will camp for the night.

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SAMPSON AND SCHLEY TO BE ADMIRALS.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The President has determined to recommend to congress that acting Rear Ad-

miral Sampson be advanced eight numbers and Commodore Schley six numbers. This will result in making each a rear admiral, but with Commodore Schley ranking immediately below Admiral Sampson. Captain Clark, of the Oregon, will be recommended for an advance of six numbers in the captain's grade and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright will go up eight numbers. Other promotions throughout the fleet will be recommended.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S THANKS

To Representative Livingston, of Georgia, for Introduction of Resolution Extending Thanks of Congress to Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 10.—Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, has received the following from Admiral Dewey: "FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA, 'OR Cavite, Philippine Islands, July 1. 'MY DEAR SIR—'I have just learned from the last papers that I am indebted to you for the introduction in the house of representatives of the resolution extending to me the thanks of congress for the naval engagement of Manila Bay, May 1. 'I need hardly tell you that I am most sincerely grateful to you as the author of that resolution—bringing as it does, the highest honor that can come to an American naval officer in his professional career. But it is a great pleasure to acknowledge my debt of gratitude, and to thank you in unstinted measure for the part you took in obtaining for me that greatest distinction.

"It is a source of additional pleasure to me, a Vermont, that the mover of the resolution was not a man from the north, but one from the far south. This is one of the good signs of the times. In the hour of danger there is no north, no north, but one united country. May we never hear of sectionalism again. There are no lines drawn in the navy. 'I need not say it may interest you to know that my flag lieutenant, Lieutenant Brumby, is a Georgian by birth and appointment.

"Again thanking you most cordially, I remain very gratefully and sincerely, (Signed) GEORGE DEWEY.

"To the Hon. F. Livingston, 'House of Representatives."

MALE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The war department has received a dispatch from San Francisco saying that 2,000 troops sailed to-day for Manila. There are about 5,000 more soldiers now at San Francisco who will be sent to Manila as soon as transports can be obtained.

ORIENTAL ADVICES

Shows a Terrible State of Affairs Prevailing in China.

SEATTLE, Wash., August 10.—Carl Werner, head engineer of the German fleet at Manila, who has arrived from the orient, on being interviewed said: "There will be no German interference. The ships went to Manila to coal. Seven German ships are now there. The priests, nuns and Chinese are fleeing from the Philippines. The Chinese and nuns are going to Amoy and the priests to Dagupan, the Spanish stronghold.

A hundred and fifty rebels captured the town of Chao Yung. The soldiers fed the rebels, burned the town and marched out to Chinese music. The rebels are retreating before the government troops. The death rate from pestilence in Seoul is awful. On one day, the 16th of July, there were 1,400 cases and deaths. There were riots in Bombay caused by the plague."

All Corea is excited by the German consul, Krin, slapping the minister of foreign affairs, Kin Whan, in the face with his unred letter, and punching him in the chest. Corea demands quick vengeance.

There are widespread riots in the Sze Chau and a strong anti-foreign tendency. All the English, French and American missions were attacked and many Christians were killed. A priest, Pere Freyre, was carried into captivity by the brigand, Su Mansu. The French mission offers six thousand taels ransom. The Protestant and Roman Catholic missions were destroyed in the town of Beilin Leochang. They were destroyed by rebels. Seven thousand more troops left Canton in a hopeless attempt to suppress the rebellion. The Chinese admiral is preparing a fleet against the rebels.

There are serious riots in Shanghai. The French authorities took vigorous action and killed twenty natives, which quieted the rest. Business was suspended and the foreign residents were terrified.

Thirteen Japanese papers gave the opinion that the United States should annex the Philippine islands without interference by the powers, saying that Japan could trust the states to do the fair thing by her.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

ROME, August 10.—Owing to the sudden fall in the temperature the pope has contracted an internal chill. On the advice of his physician, Dr. Lepponi, who recommends rest, his holiness has suspended all audiences.

The Observatore Romano declares that there is no cause for anxiety, but rumors are current that the pope is suffering from extreme physical weakness and that all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, threatening weather; light variable winds.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schaefer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 85 9 a. m. 78 7 p. m. 82 12 m. 84 1 p. m. 81

Weather—Cloudy.